

PRICE ONE PENNY

PRICE, 1d.

WE BELL CLOCKS that MAY be RELIED upon to FAITHFULLY PROCLAIM the PASSING HOUR, and to-day quote NONE but ANTONIAS, a NAME which

SETS A STANDARD OF ACCURACY THE WORLD OVER.
THE ASSORTMENT OF THESE FAMED CLOCK CASES
FROM AMERICA TO THE FURTEST IN THE LAND,
AND VALUE THAT IS BEYOND COMPARISON IS AS-
SURED BY

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FAMOUS LOW PRICES.

ANSONIA WOOD MANTEL CLOCKS.

THE ANSONIA WOOD MANTEL CLOCKS enumerated
below are 8-day (half-hour) Strike Timepieces, with a
4-inch dial, unless otherwise stated. The letters A, B, C,
indicate MICKLEWALD Case, and O, Oak Case.

THE ADEN, R.W.	13/6	THE FOSTER, O.	22/6
THE PARISHIAN	28/6	THE FENTON	30/0
THE KING	25/6	THE FLANDERS	25/0
THE KIRK, ALARM	25/6	THE FAIRMOUNT	22/6

THE WINDSOR	..... 25 1/2	THE COUNT	..... 24 1/2
THE ARLINGTON	..... 14 1/2	THE EARL	..... 24 1/2
THE DUKES	..... 25 1/2	THE DUKES	..... 24 1/2
THE ARCTIC	..... 13 1/2	THE REDWOOD	..... 25 1/2
THE TRIUMPH, N.W. 20			

BLACK WALNUT HANGING CLOCKS.

ANSONIA LEVER, 8-day time, dial 6 inch, 15 1/2.
ANSONIA LEVER, 8-day time, dial 8 inch, 17 1/2.
ANSONIA LEVER, 8-day time, dial 12 inch, 22 1/2.
ANSONIA LEVER, 8-day strike, dial 8 inch, 23 1/2.
ANSONIA LEVER, 8-day strike, dial 12 inch, 28 1/2.
ANSONIA OFFICE REGULATOR, 8-day strike, dial 15 inch, 41 1/2.
ANSONIA REGULATOR, 8-day strike, dial 15 inch, 36 1/2.

ANSONIA ENAMELED IRON CLOCKS.

Each of the following eight-day Ansonias are in
handomely-finished enamelled iron cases, and have the
mellow-toned Cathedral Gong (half-hour) Strike. The
Dover has a 6-inch dial; the others are fitted with a
6-inch dial.

THE BERLIN	25/6	THE DOVER	25/6
THE PARIS	25/6	THE UNIQUE	25/6
THE VENICE	25/6	THE CAIRO	25/6
THE LONDON	25/6	THE CARLETON	25/6
THE CHESTER	25/6	THE MADRID	25/6
THE LEXON	25/6		

ANSONIA MARBLE CLOCKS.

The following embrace our assortment of Ansonia
Marble Clocks, which run for eight days. Each has a
6-inch dial, and the rich Cathedral Gong Half-hour
Strike:

.....	25/6	THE BARON	25/6
-------	------	-----------------	------

THE BRAL	.....	57/8	THE CHOPIN	.....	43/4
THE CARMEN	.....	57/8	THE ARDITI	.....	43/4
THE NIDO	.....	50/1	THE TECHO	.....	50/1
THE PARMORE	.....	55/8	THE ARAGON	.....	55/8
THE AUDER	.....	60/1			

ANSONIA PORCELAIN CLOCKS.

Fancy Porcelain Ansonia. The diameter of dial is given in parenthesis.

THE ANCHOR (3)	.....	5/8	THE CAZELLE (2)	.....	5/8
THE ANCHOR (4)	.....	5/8	THE GRANITE (2)	.....	5/8
LA RANILLA (4)	.....	27/8	LA CANNER (4)	.....	25/8
LA FRIERE (4)	.....	27/8	LA CHARTERS (4)	.....	27/8

ANSONIA' NICKEL TIME CLOCKS.

THE BEE, 1-day time, 3-inch dial	.....	47/8
THE FAIRCHILD, 8-day, 3-inch dial	.....	47/8
THE FAIRCHILD, 8-day, 5-inch dial	.....	47/8

ANSONIA GILT CLOCKS.
Ansonia Gilt Clocks are remarkable for their ornamental case and designs that are unique. Each has a 3-inch dial.

The BROOK, 1-day time	10/6
The BRIGHT, 1-day time	10/6
The BRIGHT, 2-day time	21/6
The HARMONY, 8-day time	20/0
The OLGA, 8-day time	24/6

ANSONIA BRONZE CLOCKS.
FOR ELEGANCE OF FINISH AND ORIGINALITY OF DESIGN THE ANSONIA BRONZE CLOCKS are unequalled. The following are eight-day time clocks with Cathedral Gown, Half-Sour Stripes, and 8-inch dials.

The VICTORY	24/6
The DON CARLOS	24/6

THE MERCURY	24/1	THE DON JUAN	25/2
THE SHAKES	24/1	THE MUSIC	25/2
PEARE	24/1	POETRY	25/2
THE DON CAE		THE TROUBA	
SAR	25/18/6	DOUR	25/15
THE DON JUAN	25/23/8		

ANSONIA ALARM CLOCKS.

ANSONIA ALARM CLOCKS may be relied upon to awaken the sound sleeper at the hour indicated for the alarm to operate. Ansonia Alarms give long and clear service for the following: Clocks are cast in polished metal, nickel-plated—

THE DISPATCH ALARM, 1-day time	.....	4/
THE PIRATE ALARM, 1-day time	.....	5/
THE STARTLE ALARM, 1-day time	.....	6/
THE CLATTER ALARM, 1-day time	.....	8/
THE REPEATER ALARM, 1-day time	.....	8/

THE ROUSHER ALARM, 1-day time 8/6
THE CARRIAGE EXTRA, Strike and Alarm, 1 day 26/6
THE IMPROVED BEE ALARM, 1-day time 7/6
THE SIMPLEX ALARM, 9-day time 12/6

ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, LTD.,
ONLY UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
NEW PALACE EMPORIUM,
BRICKFIELD HILL, SYDNEY.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
Established 1819.
NEW ZEALAND MUTUAL ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held on FRIDAY, 28th APRIL, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 87 Pitt-street, Sydney, for the purpose of—

1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1915.
2. Electing Three Directors in lieu of the Hon. James Burns, M.L.C., and Adrian Knox, Esq., who retire, who retire, in the place of the Hon. Samuel Marsden, Esq., who retire in terms of Bylaw 15, all of whom are eligible for re-election.
3. Electing an Auditor in lieu of T. H. Macdonald, Esq., who retires, who retires in terms of Bylaw 25, but is eligible for re-election.
4. Declaring the amount of divisible surplus for the year.

The Bylaws provide that no member shall, at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, be eligible for election to the position of Director or Auditor unless named in writing by the members a majority shall have been given to the Board or to the Secretary at least 30 clear days previous to such meeting.

By order of the Board
RICHARD FRECE, General Manager.
Head Office, 87 Pitt-street, Sydney.
17th March, 1916.

PREFRRIAL RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 25, Gresham Street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH, 1916, at 4 p.m.

1.-To receive the Report of the Directors for

2. - To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.
 3. - To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting in conformity with the Articles of Association.

The Register of Transfers will be closed from the 24th to the 30th MARCH, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
 WILLIAM HURLEY, Secretary.

270 George-street, Sydney,
 March 10th, 1916.

RECRUITING BAZILY.
THIS EVENING, AT 7.45.
OPEN-AIR MEETING, at intersection of Darlington-road
and Ivy-street. Addresses by
SERGT. TUCKER, D.C.M., and
COMPL. EDWARDS.
A. S. ELVY, Mayor.
A PUBLIC MEETING of BONDI RATEPAYERS and
Others will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
at the Bondi Town Hall, at 8 o'clock. Address
by J. BARRACLOUGH, Mr. F. R. ARNOLD, and other
Speakers.
PUBLIC DISCUSSION—TO-NIGHT, School of Art
and Music, 7.30. Subject: "On which day does
the moon rise?"

who have left S.D.A. Church will give their testimony.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.—A Meeting of the Church Committee will be held To-night (Wednesday) at 7.30, at the S.D.A. Church, 140 Elizabeth-st., with VIVIAN DEACON, Secretary.

CHURCH DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—A Meeting will be held in the I.O.O.F. Temple, 140 Elizabeth-st., at 7.30 To-night (Wednesday) Committee only.

I.O.O.F. N.W.—Special Meeting of Grand Lodge To-night, at 8, to consider Notices of Motion.

C. H. STOCKER, G.L.C.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF ROGARAM

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RENAMING OF STREETS.

It is hereby notified for public information that certain streets within the Municipality of Kogarah have been renamed, as follows:—

Hillcrest Avenue; Haines-road; (Ilurville) to Amac-road.	R. C. ROSE, Town Clerk.
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

Town Clerk's Office,
Kogarah, 20/3/11.

MUNICIPALITY	OF THE	COUNCIL
APPEAL COURT.		

Notice is hereby given that the APPEAL COURT for the purpose of hearing Appeals against the Valuations of Rateable Land within this Municipality

under the Local Government Act, 1897 and it will be held at the GLASGOW POLICE COURT, St. John's road, The Globe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th APRIL, 1920, at 10 o'clock a.m.

T. D. GLASSCOCK
Town Clerk and Valuer.

Town Hall, The Globe,
22nd March, 1920.

17

CARS, BICYCLES, ETC.

MAN OF THE TYRE-WOMAN

E PALMER CORD TYRE

E PALMER CORD TYRE

TH is built into every

Palmer Cold Ties, rubber impregnated, which resist
 wear in the most important
 use is the upper
 of the approved rubber,
 the Cord that is
 the most
 the Cord—the
 Catalogue on
 LEBERTON RUBBER CO.
 GREENE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

deprecate from reaching to make
 and purchased subject to
 freight price, is a
 of service will show a big net
 to the customer. The
 the use going for half or less
 and are good for
 of extra work, and can
 of the best of new
 on hand for sale, and
 or call to me for
 or will be most pleased to
 terms
 TUNNEY BROS.
 1000 N. Dearborn
 Chicago, Ill. Single cars, car
 rubber, complete, with all
 2500 lbs. TUNNEY BROS.
 CRB, torpedos, blue
 of new cars, 425
 CRB, 25-30 lbs. all
 of new cars, that arrive as we
 of new cars, that arrive as we
 ERB, Brown, we can all at
 of new cars, that arrive as we
 of new cars, that arrive as we
 TUNNEY BROS., 300
 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

3

[illegible]

The
 Babo
 Contril
 be c
 half
 Comm
 "The
 "Her

Teach

from
to him
sided
before
natural
keep
T. J. gave
held on
outward
beliefs
himself
ing. A
to see
to wif
Golden
him, de
said he
boys and
at the
was
at all
sare this
are E. fal
Robby
he, a
when the
same as
dren may
either, he
fall back
in their
undoubted
school can
are elen
be a
the re
where. T
so quick
"seeing
the
our nation
teachings
ward the
to you there
in a
could be

of intelligence

age can get
the child
all the con-
sciousness
be drawn
whether it
and the
interfused
they go to
young peo-
ple and
terminated
the rapist
He sees his
with his
for the
beating to
dis- a whole
own. The
decision
much to
and
where child-
If the con-
the child
more avail-
really aware
by the pro-
been re-
large, the
portion, a
setting, a
proper at-
bright and
and a
habits are
and all
Make use of
the
Oaks and
minimum
ber of can-
tionally, a
at school

A C

Mr. Lester
Bills address
succeeded in Pe-
ruch, Illinois.
Miss Yarns re-
sided in Pe-
ruch at the
time in South-
west of the
break of war.
The loyalty of
Miss Yarns was
the great
of the some
the effects of
war, in which
Miss Yarns
collated on the
ing under the
once clearly
the great
movement of
Miss Yarns
in go to Pe-
ruch, Illinois.
The Bishop of
with a Mrs.
Western. There
was a revolt
basically
supplied of ha-
bit with Great
and Mrs. Yarns
and Mrs. Yarns
and Mrs. Yarns
referred of
Gracely was
was a woman
of the
Miss
the tribute to
Twenty "We
Miss Yarns
and Mrs. Yarns
and Mrs. Yarns
that a great
of the
Miss Yarns
these lived, or
and Mrs. Yarns
and Mrs. Yarns

Who could have
nothing."

Wool. Miss Edith
are managing
Ted Cross, ex-
dustry for the
that, after the
be almost a re-
implement for
the wheel, and
requisite, more
stated recently
entirely in the
carded wool dis-
and at an ex-
ing the worst
over, as a re-
fine wool, and
be made. For
Price. The 25
every day.
The country
St George's-
a large quan-
ties, which
stock, prices re-

HEALTHFUL CORSETING

"A Note by Jean."

There is so much in regard to health dependent on the corset, that I feel I cannot say too much on this subject. It seems to me a deplorable fact that so many women nowadays fail to give the corset the necessary amount of attention, being satisfied if it coincided with fashion's features. This is indeed a mistaken idea, as a few minutes' consideration will convince you.

There are not, as so many people believe, a cer-

Judging from the countries models the Royal

thinking to one of their designers some time ago I was wonderfully interested as well as surprised to find that the "Kareline" was not only made, but was just into each model. The aim of the Royal Worcester Corset Co. seems to be "Kareline," and the designers are working hard and busily striving to perfect and improve.

There is a great deal of talk these days upon scores of corseting the young girl correctly, and this is a responsibility which you absolutely should assume. The girl is the future of the nation, the silhouette of the young girl, and it is now that the fashion of her figure should be carefully studied.

One Model David Jones who fits the corset of the young girl, Miss Waise who fits the corset, has in stock for this type of form seemed to me to be the best. The corset is made of a very lightly boned corset, made in white satin, having two sets of bone suspenders attached, price from 9 to 12 years.

There are many more there countless models, each designed for a particular form. Model 525 is one of these, and a priced at \$1. I have heard that the corset is made of a very light boned corset, made in white satin, having two sets of bone suspenders attached, price from 9 to 12 years.



that measurement. The correct answer to the full figure, then, is that there are models to suit the special requirements of the short, stout, middle-aged man, and models to suit the tall, thin, young man. At 6'0", a heavily built, middle-aged man in white or grey cloth, with medium high boots, and a dark jacket, would be a good example. The suspenders are attached. This is a model that is suitable for a man of 50 to 55 inches waist measurement.

You may think that it would be a difficult case to make for a man of 50 to 55 inches waist measurement. It would be, without assistance—but David Jones' assistance is available. He has the knowledge and advice of your colleagues in your division, no matter what position you hold. He will be glad to advise you, and he will prefer that you should be fitted for your vest, as it is the vest that is most likely to be worn. It should be absolutely satisfied.

In order that you may move for yourself that what is claimed of David Worcester and Ron Young is true, I have enclosed a copy of their Daily Bulletin Item 7 on this department, making a prediction that you will find it most useful to see full particulars on back page.

Now, I wish to take advantage of this opportunity, I feel sure that you will be interested to know that I have a course correct for your vest. I will fitting to David Jones, Ltd. Optique

AUSTRALIA WILL ALWAYS BE AUSTRALIA
LIFTON WILL ALWAYS BE
THE FINEST FOREVER.

Buy the actual Owners,
Sole owners of thousands of acres of
the finest Tea-growing land in
the World.

Winners of more Gold Medals
than all the trade together.

Purveyors by Special Appointment
to the King.

Send Postal Order for 5/6 1/2s, Yellow S/, Green S/
At Home 1/2s. Carriage paid if your grocer will
not supply you.

—

LIFTON LTD.,
234 KENT-STREET,
SYDNEY.

SAMUEL TAYLOR,
Foster and Elizabeth streets.

YOUR TEETH.

I make a close individual study of every case. There are many factors peculiar to any particular mouth which call for the exercise of special skill and skillful manipulation. The individual method that I have succeeded in the most difficult and intricate cases—and receive the highest testimonials for—has been my "PAINLESS METHOD."

Do you know of any painless method of extracting teeth? I have the honor to guarantee such confidence in my method that they submit to my treatment of extraction of teeth with the least possible pain to any patient if I cause the least pain during an extraction.

TEETH PAINLESSLY. Note carefully, this is a definite unqualified offer. I become an apprentice—the only one in the world—of the most successful and sensitive tooth-drawer to be drilled painlessly. You suffer no

I guarantee in writing all my comfortable and perfect-fitting plate work, and all

FIVE'S

"EAU DE COLOGNE No. 11"

Pack Perfumers, Buchara, Samsa, etc.

Free Shipments are now arriving.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

PERMANENT HAIR WAVES

Makes straight hair wavy. Neither changes color,
nor anything will take the waves off. Does it
without injuring the hair.

MASSAGE, Face, Scalp, and General.

MINE REDMOND. (Phone 7670).
Black chambers, 273 George street, Sydney.

**KEEP SHI-MOLEUM HANDY—
IT WILL SAVE YOU WORK.**

To take full advantage of the great advantages which Shi-Moleum offers, Shi-Moleum you should always have a tin by you. Otherwise, just when you need it, you may have trouble in the house.

Shi-Moleum is by far the finest polish procurable for linoleum, piano, furniture, wood work, tin bowls, polished brasses, chrome-plated brass, portmanteaus, etc. It is economical, easy to use and perfect.

Refuse substitutes. If not in stock at a local dealer, write for a catalogue on request to the Paget Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 108, Regent street, Sydney.

FREE TRIAL PROVES KOKO

TEST FOR THE HAIR.
"I am delighted with the free trial of Koko. It is clean, refreshing, easy to use."

Send Free Sample Bottle upon receipt of this for HLP from Ecko Motronics Co., 9 Hamilton Street, Sydney.

MASAGE
 If you are suffering from any skin trouble, try this remarkable Plastic and Electric Massage.

THE DANCE PARTY
 This is exciting to the Nerve, and makes the skin wriggle and Youthful.
 Tel. 820 City.
 Electrical Continental Massage. Letters in proof, leading Sydney.

R.N.E. CHAMBERS
 George and Wyndham streets

JOHN VICE-GERALD PATRICKSON

W. C. ELWOODS
 (ESTABLISHED 1890)
 100, Queen, and 100, Victoria Streets.
 Carpets, Rugs, etc. Dried Black and All Shades.
 Upholstering, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
 High Street, West. Matting, Tel. W. Matting, Ltd.
 100, Queen, and 100, Victoria Streets.
 R. Remond, Remond and Remond. Tel. 7 and 8
 Last Street, Newcastle, op. St. Peter's Railway.

ORDERS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.
 ROZE & CO. 100, Queen, and 100, Victoria Streets.
 All orders called for the American Mail, etc. etc.

ZEEBRUGGE.

RAIDED BY ALLIES.

SIXTY-FIVE MACHINES.

VERDUN.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

There has been further fighting in the Verdun region. The Germans claim that a French attack on the village of Vanux was repulsed with heavy losses.

On the other hand, a French communiqué reports the repulse of a German attack, with heavy losses.

It is definitely stated that there are no British forces fighting at Verdun.

General Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Joffre expressing his admiration of the heroic performances of the French army.

Fifty British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes attacked the German seaplane depot at Zebrugge and the aviation depot at Houlatte.

The Allies' machines carried on an average 2000 lbs. of bombs each. Considerable damage was done.

Holland has sent a sharp note to Germany concerning the torpedoing of the Dutch liner Tubantia.

A British submarine captured a Norwegian steamer bound for Lubeck (Germany).

An attempt was made by a postal employee to assassinate the Premier of Bulgaria, Dr. Radoslavoff.

IN EGYPT.

LOYALTY OF INDIAN TROOPS.

GERMAN MYTHS DENIED.

THE RUSSIANS.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

ITALIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT.

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE BRITISH FORCE.

SUBMARINES.

ACTION BY HOLLAND.

SHARP NOTE TO GERMANY.

LUXURIES.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S STATEMENT.

WESTERN FRONT.

VERDUN.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, March 19.

A French communiqué states that the Germans westward of the Meuse recently bombarded the region southward of Malancourt. A small German attack eastward of the Meuse against Pepper Hill completely failed.

The latest communiqué is as follows: Our artillery at Haute Chevauchée destroyed German reservoirs, releasing clouds of sulphurous gas. A fresh German division, using flaming liquids, attempted to extend on the front west of the Meuse, between Avocourt and Malancourt, but our guns broke up the attack, inflicting heavy losses.

NO AUSTRALIANS AT VERDUN.

It has been definitely confirmed here that there are no British, Australians, or Canadians fighting at Verdun.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A Berlin communiqué says: For the purpose of preventing our further preparations against the enemy defensive works in the vicinity of Douaumont Fort and Vaux village, the French attacked the village with portions of a newly-brought-up division, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The German report claims to have shot down seven more enemy aeroplanes.

"UNCONQUERABLE."

GENERAL HAIG'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, March 21. General Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Joffre as follows: "While deploring the loss of gallant Frenchmen in the great battle, the British army desires to assure you of its admiration of the heroic performances of the French army at Verdun, where Germany has chosen to break her strength by vainly assaulting the unconquerable soldiers of France."

General Joffre has replied: "The French army is confident that it will obtain results from which all the Allies will reap advantage. It remembers that the recent call upon the comradeship of the British army met with an immediate and complete response."

ZEEBRUGGE.

RAIDED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, March 20.

An official message states that early today 50 British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes, and 15 fighting machines, attacked the seaplane depot at Zebrugge and the aerodrome at Houlatte.

Considerable damage was done. All the machines returned safely.

It is officially announced that the Allies' machines at Zebrugge carried on an average 2000 lbs. of bombs each. One Belgian officer was seriously wounded. All the British machines were naval.

A French communiqué says: Fifteen French aeroplanes successfully co-operated with the Anglo-Belgians at 4 o'clock in the morning, and dropped bombs on the aviation ground at Houlatte.

THE RUSSIANS.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, March 21. The Germans claim to have repulsed strong Russian attacks around the Naroc and Wisniewski lakes (in the Dvinsk region).

PETROGRAD, March 21. A communiqué gives details of the lake fighting, and mentions the capture of several Austro-German positions, including the village of Zarskoye.

ITALIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT.

ROME, March 21. The following communiqué has been issued: A violent engagement developed along the Middle Isonzo on the 19th and 20th inst., where the Austrians were reinforced with men and guns. We completely arrested the enemy's progress. We then withdrew from part of the advanced line for a distance of about 500 metres, in order to avoid the enemy's new batteries enfilading the Santa Maria positions.

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, March 21. Mr. Edmund Candler, the British press representative in Mesopotamia, telegraphs that the British are still 23 miles from Kut-el-Amara.

This clears up the obscurity of General Sir Percy Lake's telegram regarding the retreat from Es Sin.

SUBMARINES.

ACTION BY HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, March 20. The Dutch Government has sent a very sharp note to Germany concerning the torpedoing of the Tubantia.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL.

CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

COPENHAGEN, March 20. A British submarine captured the Norwegian steamer Kong Isene (807 tons), bound for Lubeck (Germany). She is being taken to Leth by a prize crew.

BULGARIA.

DEVELOP EVERY RESOURCE.

"What is the present effect of the war on Britain's economic life?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Millions of people are being withdrawn from production. To these we must add the hundreds of thousands who are engaged in producing munitions and clothing. Production has been reduced to a bare minimum. At the end of the war the world will be poorer than it is now. We will then require to work with all our might to produce more wealth. We

DR. RADOVLAVOFF.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ROME, March 20. A postal employee, named Ivanoff, fired two shots at Dr. Radoslavoff (Premier of Bulgaria), but missed him. The coachman was wounded.

LUXURIES.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

Referring to the post-war conditions of the workers, Mr. Runciman said he believed Labour would find itself in much the same position at the end of the war as at the beginning.

MR. HUGHES.

BRITISH TRADE.

POST-WAR POLICY.

"ACTS, NOT WORDS."

LONDON, March 20.

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm marked Mr. W. M. Hughes' visit to the city. After he had been escorted with Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Stock Exchange, where the motorcade and committee welcomed him. The day's callings suddenly ceased, dealers were suspended when Mr. Hughes walked in, and members crowded from all corners of the vast chamber. Cheers greeted Mr. Hughes as he mounted the platform in the centre of the floor, with the Australian flag waving behind him. He was compelled to wait till the cheering subsided.

Mr. Hughes said he was glad to enter the sacred precincts of the greatest Stock Exchange, whose organization was felt by all parts of the earth. When he saw the smiling resolute faces he realised the temper of the British people. They were determined, with the co-operation of the Allies, to make "endurance" their watchword, whether the war was to last six months or sixty months.

The crowd sang the National Anthem, and cheers were given for Mr. Hughes and the Allies.

Mr. Hughes then proceeded to a luncheon tendered at the City Carlton Club. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. Other guests were Lord Aldenham, Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr. A. H. D. Balfour, Mr. G. H. Field, Mr. Sir G. H. Perry (Canada), Mr. W. P. Schreiner (South Africa), and the Agents-General for the Colonies.

Mr. Balfour said he was glad to welcome the representative of one of the great constituent elements of the Empire to the middle of the greatest crisis of the civilised world, at a moment which might well be the turning point in the development of the Empire. Mr. Hughes had come as the apostle of a great cause. His speeches had moved the hearts of all his readers. (Cheers.)

Two stages in colonial history had been passed. The first was when the mother country extended guidance to the colonies. The second was the statesmen's realization that the colonies must be given freedom to expand and develop in their own way. Some regarded colonial independence as the last word to colonial policy. That was never his opinion. They all believed and hoped that view was incorrect. Nobody could know it was not true until the war broke out.

"The third stage is yet to be accomplished," continued Mr. Balfour, "and it will be the last word to colonial policy. It is the realization of the fact that the colonies are not merely appendages, but are to be brought together in closer intimacy and union, organically as well as sentimentally and patriotically, the great communities whose wisdom told them they must work out their own salvation, and yet who know that this self-realization can only be adequately pursued by bringing a great historical evolution to a proper climax, not remaining separate communities scattered world-wide, but by forming a united Empire—(cheers) the separate parts of which will feel unhampered by belonging to the whole, but realising that only by belonging to the whole can they best do their own selves."

Our great statesman guest has shown by his speeches a full grasp of this great truth. (Cheers.)

MR. HUGHES' REPLY.

Mr. Hughes, on rising to reply, received an ovation. "It is a singular satisfaction," he said, "to be welcomed in this majestic centre of Imperial industry and trade and to be addressing men controlling the tremendous forces of labour, finance, and industry. After 20 months of war the temper of the British people is like everywhere there is a spirit of unflinching resolution and cheerful determination to see the war through to the end. Britain is now thoroughly aroused. Still, conventions, party shibboleths, and cherished doctrines have gone. This heart-of-war is a strange, stirring, stripping for a fight. I know you are prepared to do anything and everything to ensure that victory is decisive. Before the world emerges from the shambles of Germany's military power must be utterly crushed. Among the chief causes of the war was Germany's effort to wrest Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy from her. We must kill the hope which still buoyed Germany up, so that after the war Germany will be unable to win back her position in commerce and industry."

"If I have interpreted the Empire temper aright," said Mr. Hughes, "I am determined at the end of the war to see, not only the downfall of a military power, but of the insidious, intolerable influence which in many cases has reached a point where Germany actually dominated the trade not only of Britain, but of the Allies. The work of extinguishing German control is not light. There are some people in this country calling themselves Britons who would rather we lost the war than that German trade with England and German influence on English trade should be lost. I am certain that now of the difficulties ahead of you and are prepared to let nothing stand in the way of your desire to free British trade so that it will be in a position after the war to meet the conditions then existing. I have already said that the trade policy of Britain after the war ought to be declared without delay. Our policy must be compatible with national safety and national greatness. The nation was honey-combed by German influences, which in 25 years would have utterly undone it. If a plain and not ambiguous declaration were made now the effect would be tremendous. Britain was Germany's most profitable market, which Germany hoped to gain. If we must Germany and Germany's trade, our Allies will follow our example. Then Germany will be isolated, and overwhelmed by the cost of the war will be beaten. For this will be more than a victory in many battles. It will strike a blow at the finances of Germany, which are her most vital part. I hope without a day's delay we shall be told that this will be the policy of Britain after the war. Australia and all the Dominions are looking for this sign from the mother country. (Loud applause.)

DEVELOP EVERY RESOURCE.

"What is the present effect of the war on Britain's economic life?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Millions of people are being withdrawn from production. To these we must add the hundreds of thousands who are engaged in producing munitions and clothing. Production has been reduced to a bare minimum. At the end of the war the world will be poorer than it is now. We will then require to work with all our might to produce more wealth. We

BULGARIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ROME, March 20. A postal employee, named Ivanoff, fired two shots at Dr. Radoslavoff (Premier of Bulgaria), but missed him. The coachman was wounded.

LUXURIES.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

Referring to the post-war conditions of the workers, Mr. Runciman said he believed Labour would find itself in much the same position at the end of the war as at the beginning.

MR. HUGHES.

BRITISH TRADE.

POST-WAR POLICY.

"ACTS, NOT WORDS."

LONDON, March 20.

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm marked Mr. W. M. Hughes' visit to the city. After he had been escorted with Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Stock Exchange, where the motorcade and committee welcomed him. The day's callings suddenly ceased, dealers were suspended when Mr. Hughes walked in, and members crowded from all corners of the vast chamber. Cheers greeted Mr. Hughes as he mounted the platform in the centre of the floor, with the Australian flag waving behind him. He was compelled to wait till the cheering subsided.

Mr. Hughes said he was glad to enter the sacred precincts of the greatest Stock Exchange, whose organization was felt by all parts of the earth. When he saw the smiling resolute faces he realised the temper of the British people. They were determined, with the co-operation of the Allies, to make "endurance" their watchword, whether the war was to last six months or sixty months.

The crowd sang the National Anthem, and cheers were given for Mr. Hughes and the Allies.

Mr. Hughes then proceeded to a luncheon tendered at the City Carlton Club. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. Other guests were Lord Aldenham, Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr. A. H. D. Balfour, Mr. G. H. Field, Mr. Sir G. H. Perry (Canada), Mr. W. P. Schreiner (South Africa), and the Agents-General for the Colonies.

Mr. Balfour said he was glad to welcome the representative of one of the great constituent elements of the Empire to the middle of the greatest crisis of the civilised world, at a moment which might well be the turning point in the development of the Empire. Mr. Hughes had come as the apostle of a great cause. His speeches had moved the hearts of all his readers. (Cheers.)

Two stages in colonial history had been passed. The first was when the mother country extended guidance to the colonies. The second was the statesmen's realization that the colonies must be given freedom to expand and develop in their own way. Some regarded colonial independence as the last word to colonial policy. That was never his opinion. They all believed and hoped that view was incorrect. Nobody could know it was not true until the war broke out.

"The third stage is yet to be accomplished," continued Mr. Balfour, "and it will be the last word to colonial policy. It is the realization of the fact that the colonies are not merely appendages, but are to be brought together in closer intimacy and union, organically as well as sentimentally and patriotically, the great communities whose wisdom told them they must work out their own salvation, and yet who know that this self-realization can only be adequately pursued by bringing a great historical evolution to a proper climax, not remaining separate communities scattered world-wide, but by forming a united Empire—(cheers) the separate parts of which will feel unhampered by belonging to the whole, but realising that only by belonging to the whole can they best do their own selves."

Our great statesman guest has shown by his speeches a full grasp of this great truth. (Cheers.)

MR. HUGHES' REPLY.

Mr. Hughes, on rising to reply, received an ovation. "It is a singular satisfaction," he said, "to be welcomed in this majestic centre of Imperial industry and trade and to be addressing men controlling the tremendous forces of labour, finance, and industry. After 20 months of war the temper of the British people is like everywhere there is a spirit of unflinching resolution and cheerful determination to see the war through to the end. Britain is now thoroughly aroused. Still, conventions, party shibboleths, and cherished doctrines have gone. This heart-of-war is a strange, stirring, stripping for a fight. I know you are prepared to do anything and everything to ensure that victory is decisive. Before the world emerges from the shambles of Germany's military power must be utterly crushed. Among the chief causes of the war was Germany's effort to wrest Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy from her. We must kill the hope which still buoyed Germany up, so that after the war Germany will be unable to win back her position in commerce and industry."

"If I have interpreted the Empire temper aright," said Mr. Hughes, "I am determined at the end of the war to see, not only the downfall of a military power, but of the insidious, intolerable influence which in many cases has reached a point where Germany actually dominated the trade not only of Britain, but of the Allies. The work of extinguishing German control is not light. There are some people in this country calling themselves Britons who would rather we lost the war than that German trade with England and German influence on English trade should be lost. I am certain that now of the difficulties ahead of you and are prepared to let nothing stand in the way of your desire to free British trade so that it will be in a position after the war to meet the conditions then existing. I have already said that the trade policy of Britain after the war ought to be declared without delay. Our policy must be compatible with national safety and national greatness. The nation was honey-combed by German influences, which in 25 years would have utterly undone it. If a plain and not ambiguous declaration were made now the effect would be tremendous. Britain was Germany's most profitable market, which Germany hoped to gain. If we must Germany and Germany's trade, our Allies will follow our example. Then Germany will be isolated, and overwhelmed by the cost of the war will be beaten. For this will be more than a victory in many battles. It will strike a blow at the finances of Germany, which are her most vital part. I hope without a day's delay we shall be told that this will be the policy of Britain after the war. Australia and all the Dominions are looking for this sign from the mother country. (Loud applause.)

DEVELOP EVERY RESOURCE.

"What is the present effect of the war on Britain's economic life?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Millions of people are being withdrawn from production. To these we must add the hundreds of thousands who are engaged in producing munitions and clothing. Production has been reduced to a bare minimum. At the end of the war the world will be poorer than it is now. We will then require to work with all our might to produce more wealth. We

BULGARIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ROME, March 20. A postal employee, named Ivanoff, fired two shots at Dr. Radoslavoff (Premier of Bulgaria), but missed him. The coachman was wounded.

LUXURIES.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

Referring to the post-war conditions of the workers, Mr. Runciman said he believed Labour would find itself in much the same position at the end of the war as at the beginning.

MR. HUGHES.

BRITISH TRADE.

POST-WAR POLICY.

"ACTS, NOT WORDS."

LONDON, March 20.

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm marked Mr. W. M. Hughes' visit to the city. After he had been escorted with Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Stock Exchange, where the motorcade and committee welcomed him. The day's callings suddenly ceased, dealers were suspended when Mr. Hughes walked in, and members crowded from all corners of the vast chamber. Cheers greeted Mr. Hughes as he mounted the platform in the centre of the floor, with the Australian flag waving behind him. He was compelled to wait till the cheering subsided.

Mr. Hughes said he was glad to enter the sacred precincts of the greatest Stock Exchange, whose organization was felt by all parts of the earth. When he saw the smiling resolute faces he realised the temper of the British people. They were determined, with the co-operation of the Allies, to make "endurance" their watchword, whether the war was to last six months or sixty months.

The crowd sang the National Anthem, and cheers were given for Mr. Hughes and the Allies.

Mr. Hughes then proceeded to a luncheon tendered at the City Carlton Club. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. Other guests were Lord Aldenham, Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr. A. H. D. Balfour, Mr. G. H. Field, Mr. Sir G. H. Perry (Canada), Mr. W. P. Schreiner (South Africa), and the Agents-General for the Colonies.

Mr. Balfour said he was glad to welcome the representative of one of the great constituent elements of the Empire to the middle of the greatest crisis of the civilised world, at a moment which might well be the turning point in the development of the Empire. Mr. Hughes had come as the apostle of a great cause. His speeches had moved the hearts of all his readers. (Cheers.)

Two stages in colonial history had been passed. The first was when the mother country extended guidance to the colonies. The second was the statesmen's realization that the colonies must be given freedom to expand and develop in their own way. Some regarded colonial independence as the last word to colonial policy. That was never his opinion. They all believed and hoped that view was incorrect. Nobody could know it was not true until the war broke out.

"The third stage is yet to be accomplished," continued Mr. Balfour, "and it will be the last word to colonial policy. It is the realization of the fact that the colonies are not merely appendages, but are to be brought together in closer intimacy and union, organically as well as sentimentally and patriotically, the great communities whose wisdom told them they must work out their own salvation, and yet who know that this self-realization can only be adequately pursued by bringing a great historical evolution to a proper climax, not remaining separate communities scattered world-wide, but by forming a united Empire—(cheers) the separate parts of which will feel unhampered by belonging to the whole, but realising that only by belonging to the whole can they best do their own selves."

Our great statesman guest has shown by his speeches a full grasp of this great truth. (Cheers.)

MR. HUGHES' REPLY.

Mr. Hughes, on rising to reply, received an ovation. "It is a singular satisfaction," he said, "to be welcomed in this majestic centre of Imperial industry and trade and to be addressing men controlling the tremendous forces of labour, finance, and industry. After 20 months of war the temper of the British people is like everywhere there is a spirit of unflinching resolution and cheerful determination to see the war through to the end. Britain is now thoroughly aroused. Still, conventions, party shibboleths, and cherished doctrines have gone. This heart-of-war is a strange, stirring, stripping for a fight. I know you are prepared to do anything and everything to ensure that victory is decisive. Before the world emerges from the shambles of Germany's military power must be utterly crushed. Among the chief causes of the war was Germany's effort to wrest Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy from her. We must kill the hope which still buoyed Germany up, so that after the war Germany will be unable to win back her position in commerce and industry."

"If I have interpreted the Empire temper aright," said Mr. Hughes, "I am determined at the end of the war to see, not only the downfall of a military power, but of the insidious, intolerable influence which in many cases has reached a point where Germany actually dominated the trade not only of Britain, but of the Allies. The work of extinguishing German control is not light. There are some people in this country calling themselves Britons who would rather we lost the war than that German trade with England and German influence on English trade should be lost. I am certain that now of the difficulties ahead of you and are prepared to let nothing stand in the way of your desire to free British trade so that it will be in a position after the war to meet the conditions then existing. I have already said that the trade policy of Britain after the war ought to be declared without delay. Our policy must be compatible with national safety and national greatness. The nation was honey-combed by German influences, which in 25 years would have utterly undone it. If a plain and not ambiguous declaration were made now the effect would be tremendous. Britain was Germany's most profitable market, which Germany hoped to gain. If we must Germany and Germany's trade, our Allies will follow our example. Then Germany will be isolated, and overwhelmed by the cost of the war will be beaten. For this will be more than a victory in many battles. It will strike a blow at the finances of Germany, which are her most vital part. I hope without a day's delay we shall be told that this will be the policy of Britain after the war. Australia and all the Dominions are looking for this sign from the mother country. (Loud applause.)

DEVELOP EVERY RESOURCE.

"What is the present effect of the war on Britain's economic life?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Millions of people are being withdrawn from production. To these we must add the hundreds of thousands who are engaged in producing munitions and clothing. Production has been reduced to a bare minimum. At the end of the war the world will be poorer than it is now. We will then require to work with all our might to produce more wealth. We

BULGARIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ROME, March 20. A postal employee, named Ivanoff, fired two shots at Dr. Radoslavoff (Premier of Bulgaria), but missed him. The coachman was wounded.

LUXURIES.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

Referring to the post-war conditions of the workers, Mr. Runciman said he believed Labour would find itself in much the same position at the end of the war as at the beginning.

MR. HUGHES.

BRITISH TRADE.

POST-WAR POLICY.

"ACTS, NOT WORDS."

LONDON, March 20.

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm marked Mr. W. M. Hughes' visit to the city. After he had been escorted with Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Stock Exchange, where the motorcade and committee welcomed him. The day's callings suddenly ceased, dealers were suspended when Mr. Hughes walked in, and members crowded from all corners of the vast chamber. Cheers greeted Mr. Hughes as he mounted the platform in the centre of the floor, with the Australian flag waving behind him. He was compelled to wait till the cheering subsided.

Mr. Hughes said he was glad to enter the sacred precincts of the greatest Stock Exchange, whose organization was felt by all parts of the earth. When he saw the smiling resolute faces he realised the temper of the British people. They were determined, with the co-operation of the Allies, to make "endurance" their watchword, whether the war was to last six months or sixty months.

The crowd sang the National Anthem, and cheers were given for Mr. Hughes and the Allies.

Mr. Hughes then proceeded to a luncheon tendered at the City Carlton Club. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided. Other guests were Lord Aldenham, Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr. A. H. D. Balfour, Mr. G. H. Field, Mr. Sir G. H. Perry (Canada), Mr. W. P. Schreiner (South Africa), and the Agents-General for the Colonies.

Mr. Balfour said he was glad to welcome the representative of one of the great constituent elements of the Empire to the middle of the greatest crisis of the civilised world, at a moment which might well be the turning point in the development of the Empire. Mr. Hughes had come as the apostle of a great cause. His speeches had moved the hearts of all his readers. (Cheers.)

Two stages in colonial history had been passed. The first was when the mother country extended guidance to the colonies. The second was the statesmen's realization that the colonies must be given freedom to expand and develop in their own way. Some regarded colonial independence as the last word to colonial policy. That was never his opinion. They all believed and hoped that view was incorrect. Nobody could know it was not true until the war broke out.

"The third stage is yet to be accomplished," continued Mr. Balfour, "and it will be the last word to colonial policy. It is the realization of the fact that the colonies are not merely appendages, but are to be brought together in closer intimacy and union, organically as well as sentimentally and patriotically, the great communities whose wisdom told them they must work out their own salvation, and yet who know that this self-realization can only be adequately pursued by bringing a great historical evolution to a proper climax, not remaining separate communities scattered world-wide, but by forming a united Empire—(cheers) the separate parts of which will feel unhampered by belonging to the whole, but realising that only by belonging to the whole can they best do their own selves."

Our great statesman guest has shown by his speeches a full grasp of this great truth. (Cheers.)

MR. HUGHES' REPLY.

Mr. Hughes, on rising to reply, received an ovation. "It is a singular satisfaction," he said, "to be welcomed in this majestic centre of Imperial industry and trade and to be addressing men controlling the tremendous forces of labour, finance, and industry. After 20 months of war the temper of the British people is like everywhere there is a spirit of unflinching resolution and cheerful determination to see the war through to the end. Britain is now thoroughly aroused. Still, conventions, party shibboleths, and cherished doctrines have gone. This heart-of-war is a strange, stirring, stripping for a fight. I know you are prepared to do anything and everything to ensure that victory is decisive. Before the world emerges from the shambles of Germany's military power must be utterly crushed. Among the chief causes of the war was Germany's effort to wrest Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy from her. We must kill the hope which still buoyed Germany up, so that after the war Germany will be unable to win back her position in commerce and industry."

"If I have interpreted the Empire temper aright," said Mr. Hughes, "I am determined at the end of the war to see, not only the downfall of a military power, but of the insidious, intolerable influence which in many cases has reached a point where Germany actually dominated the trade not only of Britain, but of the Allies. The work of extinguishing German control is not light. There are some people in this country calling themselves Britons who would rather we lost the war than that German trade with England and German influence on English trade should be lost. I am certain that now of the difficulties ahead of you and are prepared to let nothing stand in the way of your desire to free British trade so that it will be in a position after the war to meet the conditions then existing. I have already said that the trade policy of Britain after the war ought to be declared without delay. Our policy must be compatible with national safety and national greatness. The nation was honey-combed by German influences, which in 25 years would have utterly undone it. If a plain and not ambiguous declaration were made now the effect would be tremendous. Britain was Germany's most profitable market, which Germany hoped to gain. If we must Germany and Germany's trade, our Allies will follow our example. Then Germany will be isolated, and overwhelmed by the cost of the war will be beaten. For this will be more than a victory in many battles. It will strike a blow at the finances of Germany, which are her most vital part. I hope without a day's delay we shall be told that this will be the policy of Britain after the war. Australia and all the Dominions are looking for this sign from the mother country. (Loud applause.)

DEVELOP EVERY RESOURCE.

STRIKES.

WAR LOAN.

STATE DEALS.

STATE SESSION.

LIBEL ACTION.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

DRILLERS AND ENGINEERS.

ANALYSIS OF THE FIGURES.

NO PROFIT-MONGERING.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

BORN.

VERDICT FOR £1000 AND COSTS.

POSITION OF INDIANS.

MOVEMENT FOR ABOLITION.

CLYDE AFFECTED.

THE SECOND ISSUE.

MR. HALL'S DISCLAIMER.

DISFRANCHISING ENEMY.

BORN.

CITY CLEANING.

HIGH COST COMPARED WITH MELBOURNE.

SIR ALLEN TAYLOR'S REMARKS.

"DIZZY LIMIT."

MINISTER'S EMPHATIC REMARKS.

CLYDE DRILLERS' OUT.

GARDEN ISLAND ENGINEERS.

TROUBLE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE 'X' IN FIJI.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

HIGH COURT APPEAL.

WILLIAM-STREET.

LORD MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

CASUALTIES.

FRENCH GRATITUDE.

FOR AUSTRALIA'S GIFTS.

NATURALISED SUBJECTS FRANCHISE.

MRS. MADDELL'S WILL.

CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

TASMANIAN PRODUCE.

AUCTION SALES.

ABRIDGED ADVERTISING

GRAPHIC PLANT AND
CHIMNEY,
IN LOTS BY AUCTION
W STANDING IN THE
VACATED PARKING
G STREET, STONEY,
W. WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 25,
10 O'CLOCK A.M.,
VALUABLE MACHINERY,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
E. ETC., ETC.
ONLY NO RESERVE.
(WEDNESDAY) MORNING, FROM
10 O'CLOCK.

A LITTLE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND OFFICE
STATIONERY, STONEY,
MORNING, CITY ONE
BY AUCTION.

[illegible]

VALUABLE DRAWING ROOM
UNIQUE CASE, IN THE WORLD

[illegible]

AN OCTAGON NOOK,
 HUNTER MOTOR CAR,
 6 CYLINDER, TOURING MODEL,
 12 LAMPS, STEPPED WHEEL,
 24 H. ALL ACCESSORIES,
 1000 MILES, 1000 MILES CAR.
 ETC., ETC., ETC.
 THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.
 A. LITTLE,
 DEALER AND VALUATOR
 OF FURNITURE AND
 OTHER EFFECTS,
 PERSONS AND OFFICES
 108 N. DIT STREET
 TO MOORE STREET,
 PHONE, CITY 4336

MOSMAN.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 ON
 MONDAY, 24th MARCH,
 AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
 INSTRUCTIONS FROM
 MR. J. S. COWLES, ESQ.
 OF THE SURPLUS FURNITURE
 and
 OLD APPURTENANCES
 of
 H. W. HUGHES, PLAINFORD,
 Esq., Esq.,
 LIVED IN THE RESIDENCE,
 MYAHGAM,
 CENTRAL ROAD, MONMAY.
 THE FOLLOWING
 PURCHASERS ALLOW AT 11
 A.M. STOP
 TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
 AT 11 P.M., AND FROM 11
 P.M. TO 12 P.M.
 MORNING.
 THEY DO NOT DESERVE
 A
 LITTLE
 PECKER AND VALIANTS
 IN
 ANTIQUES, AND GENERAL
 AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,
 FIT STICKER, TUNST.
 PHONE, CITY ONE.
 Auctioned on next page.

USES AND LAND FOR SALE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

RICKARD'S EASY TERMS

DCOMBE RAILWAY STATION

REMARK: 41 found. 14 months. (a score 65 of previous trial)

HUR RICKARD AND CO., LTD
REALTY SPECIALISTS, 645 PITT STREET.
SALE AND RENT OF PROPERTY. **REWARDING REVIEW CAT.**

FREE ON APPLICATION

NTWORTHVILLE — TOONGABBIE

BOONGABREE PARK ESTATE

RICKARDS' EASY TERMS

ing, write, or call and make an appointment.

DAYS
TILL 9 P.M.

809 PITT STREET,
REVIEW CAT.
FREE ON APPLI

WE SUPPLY AND ERECT

...accepting Bricks for
PREPARED FOR ERECTION, with Bricks for foundations only
 ...offering TWO and THREE ROOMED COTTAGES at equally low figures
ALL OUR COTTAGES ARE ERECTED BY BONA-FIDE BUILDERS.

GEO. HUDSON AND SON, LTD.,
TIMBER MERCHANTS, REGENT-STREET, REDFERN.

These are the only so-called Portable Buildings that are absolutely portable. Can be erected without employment of skilled labour, taken down, and re-erected without damage. We are the Sole Manufacturers of the "Simpler" Building for the State of New South Wales.

Write us for Illustrated Catalogue, price list, and full particulars,
sent free to any address.

ry of Australia

14

http://

/rə'le, gəu, əu/ rə'le n

1031015

G. LIMITED,
Sole Agents.

[illegible]

STONEXCRAFT, an experienced
H. or WAITRESS, 20/.

[illegible]

INTERN. GROUPS

CHOOSE FROM THIS LIST NOW

NEW ZEALAND

11½d per lb. Supplied fresh daily.

Alaska Salmon, 1lb tins	/6	..	6
Alaska Salmon, 1lb tins	/10	..	10
Shoe Red Salmon, 1lb tins	/11	..	11

1lb tins	/9	..	5
1lb tins	/8	..	5
1lb tins	/9	..	5

...t Oysters	72	..
...e Salmon Paste, 40x	71	..
...s Dried Sprouts	111	..
...ok's Anchovy Emulsion	10	..

a"	Plain Oatmeal, 5lb bags	.....	1/1 1/2	..	12
a"	Flaked Oatmeal, 5lb pkts.	.....	/6	..	1
a"	Flaked Oatmeal, 5lb bags	.....	1/3	..	12

1 lb. Malt Vinegar	4 lb and 7 lb
1 lb. Seed Oil	6 lb and 1 lb 10
1 lb. French Olive Oil	10 lb, 1/7, and 3/

1-1 Crown Soap	6d, 7½d, and 9d
1-1 Crown Soap.....	Per 1-case, 7/6; per case,
1-1 Perfumed Soap	8d and 11½d

"YOGA" TEA.—Our Speciality, at 1/5 per lb

McILRATH'S, LIMITED,

Corner Pitt and Goulburn streets,
SYDNEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
M.T. Woman wants few afternoons' Work, 1
6.30. refs. 3. Jares M. B. North Sydney.

COMPANION. NEEDLEWOMAN, ret. conf. home, w
salary, domesticated. 233, Herald Office.
OK. LALSDRESS. good references. real

MPT. Laundress disengaged, like work, Burwood Strathfield. M. J., Burwood P.O.

MPT. L. Help desires Position, old, couple, s
fam., good p. cook, ref. Methodical. P.O., Ash

adult family, N. Shore line.
Method, Post-office, N. Sydney

services for passage, cheerful companion,
open month. Chaplin, 157 Paddington-st.

W. F. Lindfield, P.O. Box 100, Lindfield, N.S.W.

Mr. Lee, P.O., Auburn.

BY, nursing exper., seeks Pos., companion, a
duties, pers. refs. Miss Leon, William at P.O.
DY and three children, one working, two sch

UNDRESS wants day work, shirt, collar exp.
ence. Mrs. Max, Crow's Nest P.O.

LDLE-AGED Woman would like **POSITION**
Housekeeper. Apply by letter, stating all

POSITION required with schoolgirl, help light du-

FINED young Woman wants Place, mind well
child, 9 till 6, no h'work. E.S., Oxford-st
FINED Couple, with walking child, des. pos

BBITS.—Two Trappers require Virgin grow State price per pair, and distance nearest town SET.

nt, city or suburbs. **MASCOTTE, G.F.O.**
FINED Woman would housekeep during account
 ment, refa. if req. **Hiawatha, Francis-st., Bo**

experience, but willing to learn. W. S., Her
PERIOR Widow give Services 5 days week in

H'KEEPER, gd. plain cook, mid. age, good
S., Wakatipu, Princess-st., Brighton-la-Sanda.

WANTED, Position Cook, in cafe, thoroughly c

ORK wanted by a middle-aged handy Man, fac
or warehouse. A. E. Jones, Home, Cabramatta
ANTED. Position. Housekeeper, residential

keeper, good refs. J. C., Post-office, Redier
ANTED, Position, Nurse, Maid, or Light Gen.
year refs. Letters, Claremont, Moncur-st, M

WANTED, by young Widow, Working Housekeeper, Position as Housekeeper to a family, wages. Mrs. Lee, P.O., Auburn.

by exp. woman, M. James, 94 Dowling-st. P.
 ANTED, by comp. Woman, Fox, as Cook, hotel
 board-house, 129 Elizabeth-st. Zealand

WIDOW, child 2 yrs., seeks Pos. Housekeeper, Work by day. Apply C. B. Ashfield Post-off.

OMAN wants work, from 9 a.m. to 12.30, child
no washing. Mrs. Stocks, 42 Belmont-rd.

WANTED, by respect. person, washing and cleaning
by the day. M. Cook, 180 Palmer-st., Darlingh
WANTED, by respectable Woman, Situation

WANTED, Place as WAITER, good city and country refs. S. P., Herald Office.

M. S., P.O., Roselle.
DUNG Lady, educated, will give services in
exchange for Passage paid to England, experie

YOUNG Widow, girl 12. Mrs. F. J. Young, 121 W. 1st-st. or W. H. K. E. H., 5 Wetherill-st. Leichh.

DUNG Woman wants HIT, as General, by we
day, any suburb. L., 445 Crown-st, Barry HI
DUNG lady desires Position, cashier or manag

DUNG Woman wishes light Position in small c
as lady's help. Apply H.R., P.O., South Kena

DUNG Lady will give services in return for passage to England. E. C. Cross's Nest P.O.

